

REMARKS

The comments of the applicant below are each preceded by related comments of the examiner (in small, bold type).

The applicants gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of Examiner Mahoney during a telephone interview with Clayton Satow, Reg. No. 31056, attorney for the Assignee, and Barret Lippey, Reg. No. 59266, an employee of the Assignee and a co-inventor of the Application. The telephone interview was conducted on May 31, 2007.

During the telephone interview, claims 3, 73, 76, and 78 were discussed in light of Pelekhaty (U.S. Pat. 6,215,592 and Portner U.S. Pat. 3,942,869). As recorded in the Interview Summary by Examiner Mahoney, "Claim 73 recites at [sic] a projection screen. Pelekhaty does not teach a projection screen. Applicants have stated that the process in Pelekhaty is not practical to make a projection screen. Regarding claim 11, the office action improperly combines Pelekhaty and Portner. Pelekhaty is only for making wafer semiconductors, not projection screens. Claims 3, 76, and 78 will be amended to recite a projection screen."

The applicants agree that Pelekhaty does not teach a projection screen and that it is their opinion that the process of Pelekhaty is not practical for making a projection screen. Regarding the examiner's statement that "Pelekhaty is only for making wafer semiconductors, not projection screens," the applicants agree that Pelekhaty only teaches a process for making optical filters on a semiconductor wafer scale, and there is no teaching or suggestion that it is possible or even desirable to apply the process of Pelekhaty to a projection screen.

Claims 3-4, 6-7, and 73-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Pelekhaty (U.S. Pat. No. 6,215,592). Pelekhaty teaches an optical device comprising a first reflective layer 78/196, a second reflective layer 80/194, substantially continuous layers of dielectric material 66/68, each layer consisting of alternating high and low indices of refraction so that the optical output of the device includes substantially more light in wavelengths in a plurality of narrow wavelength bands (fig. 3) than light not in the plurality of wavelength bands, the applicant is directed to further review figure 4.

Claims 3, 76, and 78 have been amended to recite a projection screen. There is no implicit or explicit teaching, suggestion, or motivation to apply the devices and methods taught by Pelekhaty to a projection screen. Claims 3, 76, and 78 are therefore allowable.

Claim 73 recites a method comprising receiving, processing, and preferentially reflecting light at a projection screen. In Pelekhaty, there is no implicit or explicit teaching, suggestion, or

motivation to receive, process, or preferentially reflect light at a projection screen. Claim 73 is therefore allowable.

Claims 4, 6, and 7 directly or indirectly depend on claim 3 and include all the limitations of claim 3. Claims 4, 6, and 7 are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 3.

Claims 74 and 75 depend on claim 73 and include all the limitations of claim 3. Claims 74 and 75 are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 73.

Claim 77 depends on claim 76 and includes all the limitations of claim 76. Claim 77 is therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 76.

Claims 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pelekhaty (U.S. Pat. No. 6,215,592) in view of Yamada (U.S. Pat. No. 5,148,309). Pelekhaty teaches the salient features of the claimed invention except for an aluminum reflective layer and polarization. Yamada teaches in col. 4, line 33 that aluminum is known as the reflection material in reflective projection screens. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the aluminum taught by Yamada for the purpose of utilizing readily available materials. The applicant should note that it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. Yamada teaches in the abstract that it was known to utilize a polarizing layer. It would have been obviously one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the features taught by Yamada for the purpose of expansive diffusion without deterioration of effective function.

Claims 5 and 9 are indirectly dependent on claim 3 and include all the limitations of claim 3. Claims 5 and 9 are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 3.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pelekhaty (U.S. Pat. No. 6,215,592) in view of Portner (U.S. Pat. No. 3,942,869). Pelekhaty teaches the salient features of the claimed invention except for the size greater than 7 inches. Portner teaches in col. 1 line 45 that it was known to provide a screen greater than 7 inches. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the features taught by Portner for the purpose of large panoramic viewing.

Claim 11 is dependent on claim 3 and includes all the limitations of claim 3. Claim 11 is therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 3.

Claims 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pelekhaty (U.S. Pat. No. 6,215,592) in view of Shimoda (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0240053).

Pelekhaty teaches the salient features of the claimed invention except for diffuser in the reflective layer. Shimoda teaches in figure 3 that it was known to incorporate a diffuser with the reflective layer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to diffuser of Shimoda for the purpose of creating a projection screen out of the optical element.

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Claims 8 and 10 are directly or indirectly dependent on claim 3 and include all the restrictions of claim 3. Claims 8 and 10 are therefore allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 3.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

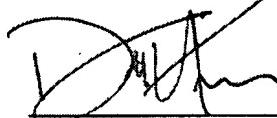
All of the dependent claims are patentable for at least the reasons for which the claims on which they depend are patentable.

Cancelled claims, if any, have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Any circumstance in which the applicant has (a) addressed certain comments of the examiner does not mean that the applicant concedes other comments of the examiner, (b) made arguments for the patentability of some claims does not mean that there are not other good reasons for patentability of those claims and other claims, or (c) amended or canceled a claim does not mean that the applicant concedes any of the examiner's positions with respect to that claim or other claims.

A Petition for Extension of Time of three months is included with this filing. Please apply the petition fee and any other fees or credits due to deposit account no. 06-1050, referencing the attorney docket number above.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: _____

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